

MANY RAIDS OCCUR RECENTLY ON BORDER LINE OF TEXAS AND MEXICO

(By Associated Press.)

MARFA, Tex., Jan. 23.—Pioneer days of Indian raids on American settlements along the frontier were recalled by old-time ranchmen and cattlemen who live in the Big Bend district of Texas by the raids which have occurred during the past two months on isolated ranches along the Mexican boundary.

Hatred of the white men and a scarcity of food which threatens starvation for the outlaws who dwell along the south side of the international line were responsible for these raids just as they were for the Indian raids of frontier days. At Indio, opposite Buena Vista, and at the Brite ranch in the famous Rim Rock district of the Big Bend, Mexican bandits riding stolen horses, shooting American ammunition from American-made guns and many wearing the stolen uniforms of Mexican fed-

eral soldiers, charged across the border, circled the homes of the settlers, firing volley after volley into their adobe ranch houses and killing everyone who could not find cover.

The raid on the Brite ranch was typical of the outlaw methods of these raiders. Forcing the Rio Grande from Mexico, fifty of these Mexican bandits rode twenty-five miles across the barren desert country to the nearest ranch settlement, which was the home, store and post office of the L. C. Brite cattle ranch. The Mexicans were careful to ascertain that no American soldiers were encamped on the ranch. This was done the night before by sending a deaf and dumb boy to the ranch in the pretext of finding employment. He asked permission to camp there for the night and lighted a camp fire which was, in reality, a signal

fire to the bandits waiting on the top of Rim Rock, which rises from the level plain like a giant shell.

The women in the ranch houses were preparing breakfast when the Mexicans opened fire, riding in a circle about the houses and outbuildings. Lying on the floor to avoid the high powered bullets which crashed through the windows and doors, the ranchmen fired volley after volley at the raiders, their women loading their rifles as fast as they were emptied. Finally the leader of the band fell with a bullet through his brain and the bandits rode over the Rim Rock with ranchers and flying squadrons of cavalry from headquarters here in close pursuit. They were pursued into Mexico by the troops and all but eight of the bandits killed or wounded. Three Americans were killed.

SENATOR PITTMAN DISCUSSES OIL LEASING BILL AT MINING CONGRESS

(By Associated Press.)

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 23.—Senator Pittman of Nevada, speaking yesterday to the American congress here, declared the United States congress has no intention of extending the leasing system of metalliferous mining, and if the Pittman-Walsh oil and coal land leasing bill becomes a law the leasing in as far as the West is concerned will be settled for years.

"On the contrary," the Nevada senator added, "if the pending legislation which has already passed the senate is defeated and the matter drifts on as it has drifted for years, then it is possible that congress in desperation and in need of resources, may take hold of all of the lands, metalliferous and non-metalliferous, and develop them as government projects. This is not drifting towards the leasing of metalliferous mines, but is in the final destination of a policy against the leasing of metalliferous mines."

Senator Pittman said the oil leasing bill represents the maximum of what can be expected from the senate, and admitted a hard fight would be necessary to pass it in the house. He said citizens of western states maintained that the public lands and all they contain are held in trust and have always been held in trust for the people of the states. Instead of belief in this principle becoming stronger in congress, Senator Pittman declared it has received less support from year to year and now at least a majority in the senate opposes the theory and maintains that the public lands and the minerals and wealth therein contained are the property of all the people of the United States and should be administered by all of the people of the United States.

For that reason, he urged the people of the western states to be unselfish in their demand for new legislation. "The insistence by enthusiasts and those having personal interests to impose upon a bill an amendment that is obnoxious to the majority is the surest method of defeating legislation," Senator Pittman said.

"The oil leasing bill," Senator Pittman said, "was passed by the senate despite efforts of opponents who used nefarious means of defeating it."

"These propagandists, who had ample money to purchase the expensive pages of great daily papers, attempted," he said, "to play upon the prejudice and fears of senators by declaring the bill to be drawn in the interest of the Standard Oil company. The gentlemen who signed these statements had every opportunity to appear before the public lands committee and give such facts as they possessed. They did not come. They did not represent the

independent oil operators of Wyoming, whom they would have liked to have had the senate believe that they did represent. On the contrary, they represented a subsidiary corporation of the Royal Dutch Shell company, as powerful a monopoly as the Standard Oil company, and a corporation that is permanently controlled by foreign capital. I am glad to say the committee of the independent oil operators of Wyoming denied any connection with this propaganda, and repudiated it."

BAD FAITH CHARGED BY BOTH SIDES PACKING HOUSE HEARING

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Charges of bad faith were made by both sides yesterday at the hearings before the president's mediation commission of complaints by union packing house workers that their employers have failed to live up to the arbitration agreement signed last month when a strike was impending. Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the employees, presented a proposal that both sides submit all the questions involved in the original agreement to decision by an arbitrator named by the council of national defense. He enumerated among these the demands for a basic 8-hour day, an increase of \$1 a day in wages, time and a half for overtime, double pay for Sunday work, same pay for women as men, preference in employment for union men and no discrimination between union and non-union men in the distribution of work.

"We are willing to abide by the original agreement," said James J. Condon, counsel for the packers, "but not to accept the closed shop, which you now are demanding."

The request of the workers for government operation of the plants during the war was lost sight of in discussion of the arbitration dispute which precipitated it. Mr. Walsh declared, however, that the proposal had not been dropped.

Opposition of the packers to seizure of their plants will be based on the contention that such action is unnecessary, in view of their co-operation with the government. There was no intimation of when the conference would be concluded.

In the meantime, the employees have announced they will continue to

"The records of the land office disclosed that the Standard Oil company was only interested in 260 acres out of the 20,000,000 acres that might come under the remedial provisions of the bill. I am not here to question the motives that prompted this propaganda, but I know that its only effect was endeavors not only to defeat the bill under consideration, but any legislation of a similar character. I am stating this as a warning against any similar procedure in the future."

work, although the strike vote taken by the men still is in effect and empowers the union leaders to call out the workers if an agreement is not reached.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS.

(By Associated Press.)

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 23.—A committee of experts appointed by the state to endeavor to find a method of obtaining edible fats and oil from whale blubber and fish reports that its experiments have been successful. Whale fat with a mixture of other fats can also, it is believed,

be used for making margarine. Norway has already two whale oil refineries, and the state has begun negotiations for the purchase of one of these.

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BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT IS TAKING ACTION AGAINST GERMAN SPIES

(By Associated Press.)

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, Brazil, Jan. 23.—Prompted by the belief that German residents have fomented and supported railway strikes and other labor troubles in Southern Brazil, the Brazilian government has prepared to take severe steps to prevent any further German inspired disturbances.

Large forces of troops now are quartered in Southern Brazil and custom houses at Porto Alegre and Rio Grande are filled with artillery, which can be transported quickly to any other points in the southern part of the country.

By suppressing newspapers printed in the German language and by closing German schools and removing German priests from Catholic schools, the government has succeeded in blocking a large part of the German propaganda and a strict censorship prevents the spreading of news regarding German unrest or the government's steps for overcoming it.

There is general talk, however, throughout Southern Brazil, even by Brazilian officials, to the effect that the Germans have not given

up their attempt to harass the Brazilian government and embarrass its shipments to the entente allies. Municipal officers in one of the principal towns of the western part of the state of Rio Grande do Sul told a correspondent that their investigations had led them to believe that German support was largely responsible for the success and long duration of the recent railroad strikes and that they also were convinced that the strikes were part of a revolutionary plan which has not been entirely crushed.

On several occasions Brazilian people have set fire to the property of Germans as a protest against their attitude, which has been considered defiant and disrespectful toward the Brazilian government.

Of the 1,838,240 people living in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, it is estimated that 40,000 are of German birth or first generation descendants of Germans and it has been officially reported that there are 10,000 German reservists in the German rifle clubs of this state alone. These Germans have practically controlled the commercial enterprises in this part of Brazil.

Even after Brazil broke diplomatic relations with Germany the campaign of the Germans was kept up and German business houses in Rio Grande do Sul and Porto Alegre flew the German flag from their windows without the customary courtesy of flying the Brazilian flag with it. The Brazilians were denied membership in the German clubs and the German shooting ranges.

Finally, soon after the declaration of war, the Austrian consul in Rio Grande do Sul attempted to smuggle several interred German sailors out of the city and to one of the German colonies in the state of Santa Catharina, whence they could have found their way into Paraguay or Argentina. The fugitive sailors were recaptured, but the consul succeeded in reaching Paraguay.

As soon as the people became aware of this they formed into a mob and marched through the streets burning German goods and stoning German buildings, as was done in Buenos Aires. The German club in Rio Grande was burned and bonfires were built in the streets, into which were thrown the merchandise that was thrown out of German shops.

THREE AMERICANS FALL UNDER FIRE OF HUNS

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—General Pershing today reported that three infantrymen were killed in action on the 21st. He gave no details. Clarence Wilhelm of Grass Valley, Cal., a private, died of pneumonia.

WOMEN SEND GREETINGS.

(By Associated Press.)

NOTTINGHAM, England, Jan. 23.—The women of the British Labor party, at their conference yesterday, sent greetings to the women of the United States, in which the hope was expressed that the enfranchised women of England and America would lead the world in making the league of nations a reality.

GIVEN TO ENDEAVORERS.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The entire area of St. James square, in the heart of the fashionable residential district of London, is to be built over with a temporary structure for the purposes of the American Young Men's Christian association. Huts for soldiers and officers will be provided, in addition to Y. M. C. A. offices.

be used for making margarine. Norway has already two whale oil refineries, and the state has begun negotiations for the purchase of one of these.

TOUCH OF LOCAL COLOR NOW ABSENT

(By Associated Press.)

HONOLULU, T. H., Jan. 23.—Tourists arriving at Honolulu will no longer be greeted by what has for very many years been one of the novel attractions of the port. The "swimming boys" have been put out of business by the war.

The territorial board of harbor commissioners has adopted a new set of rules and regulations for the harbor, intended to obviate the danger of fire or explosions that might be caused by enemy aliens. One of these rules is that there shall be

PLENTY OF FOOD.

(By Associated Press.)

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Jan. 23.—"Porto Rico has on hand and immediately available more foodstuffs than at any time during the past two years. Prices in the island for

no swimming in the harbor, except within fifty yards of the three boat clubhouses.

Heretofore every incoming steamer from the coast or from the Orient has been met by a "school" of young Hawaiian boys, who would swim out to meet the vessel and then, sporting like porpoises, accompanying it into the dock. It has been the custom of the tourists to toss coins over the side for the boys to dive for, and rarely has it happened that any thin dime sank so far down that it would not be recovered by one of the divers.

staple commodities are, on the whole, lower than elsewhere under the American flag, so far as available records give us figures."

This was the statement today by John M. Turner, treasurer of the food commission, who characterized it as a message of cheer to Porto Ricans.

Application No. 4782.
Notice of Application for Permission to appropriate the Public Waters of the State of Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of December, 1917, in accordance with Section 53, Chapter 14, of the Statutes of 1913, United Cattle & Packing Company, a corporation, of Reno, County of Washoe, and State of Nevada, made application to the State Engineer of Nevada for permission to appropriate the public waters of the State of Nevada. Such appropriation is to be made from Spanish Springs, at a point in the SW 1/4 Sec. 14, T. 7 N., R. 44 E., M. D. B. & M., by means of a dam, and one cubic foot per second is to be conveyed to NW 1/4 Sec. 36, T. 7 N., R. 44 E., M. D. B. & M., by means of pipe line and troughs, and there used for irrigation and stock watering purposes, from January 1st until December 31st of each year. Water not to be returned to stream.

(Signed) J. G. SCRUGHAM,
State Engineer.
Date of first publication, Dec. 26, 1917.
Date of last publication, Jan. 23, 1918.

Application No. 4783.
Notice of Application for Permission to appropriate the Public Waters of the State of Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of December, 1917, in accordance with Section 53, Chapter 14, of the Statutes of 1913, United Cattle & Packing Company, a corporation, of Reno, County of Washoe, and State of Nevada, made application to the State Engineer of Nevada for permission to appropriate the public waters of the State of Nevada. Such appropriation is to be made from Unnamed Spring, at a point in the SE 1/4 Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 44 E., M. D. B. & M., by means of a dam, and one cubic foot per second is to be conveyed to the SE 1/4 Sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 44 E., M. D. B. & M., by means of pipes and troughs, and there used for irrigation and stock watering purposes, from January 1st until December 31st of each year. Water not to be returned to stream.

(Signed) J. G. SCRUGHAM,
State Engineer.
Date of first publication, Dec. 26, 1917.
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